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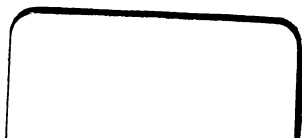
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THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

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A

PRACTICAL METHOD

OF ACQUIRING

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE.

BY

DR. E. PICK,

AUTHOR OF "AN ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE,"

"ON MEMORY, AND THE RATIONAL MEANS OF IMPROVING IT,"

"A PRACTICAL METHOD OF ACQUIRING THE FRENCH
LANGUAGE," ETC.

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INTRODUCTION.

STRONG ideas expel weaker ones from the mind. This is shown in the fact that if one thing attracts our attention all other ideas disappear from the mind, because they have been expelled from it by a stronger idea. Strong ideas do not even admit weaker ones to the mind, they repel them. This is shown in the fact that if one thing preoccupies us, we neither hear nor see anything around us, though our ears and eyes are in the same condition as they were before. Whatever tries to come to the mind is immediately repelled by the strong ideas present. But ideas of equal strength will blend together in the mind. This blending of two ideas

of equal strength is called *association of ideas*.

The association of ideas, which is constantly going on in the mind without our co-operation, is the basis of remembrance, and consequently of all intellectual activity, because we know by experience that those ideas, thus blended together in the mind, will recall each other, if afterwards one of them comes back or is recalled to the mind. This recalling of one idea through another is recollection or remembrance.

The facility or difficulty with which one idea recalls another depends upon the strength with which they blended together, and this again depends upon their intrinsic strength—that is to say, strong ideas will blend strongly together.

This is the reason why things which make a strong impression, pleasant or unpleasant, are always easily remembered, whereas indifferent things, or such to which we have but paid little attention, pass out of remem-

brance.* If, therefore, we intend to facilitate remembrance, we must take care that the ideas be strong when they come to the mind.

One of the best means to strengthen impression is *comparison*, because it compels us to pay equal attention to both things we have to compare. If, moreover, we take a thing already known to us as a starting-point of comparison for what we intend to know, the known will recall the unknown.

The usual method of studying foreign languages—that is to say, to begin with the grammar—is contrary to the nature of the mind, because we begin with the unknown—nay, more, we begin with details unknown to us (the grammatical rules) of a thing which is equally unknown (the language).

I will adduce here a passage which I find in J. M. Gessner's preface to a new edition of the "Grammar of Cellarius." He says :

* For more detailed explanation of this theory, see my book "On Memory."

“As the language existed before the grammar, so it is sure and undeniable that it is a hundred times easier to learn a language by practice and exercise, without the grammar, than without practice and exercise by the grammar alone. The former is done daily by millions with their own language, and by hundreds in foreign languages. The latter is simply impossible, as is shown by thousands of sad instances, where the grammar—that is to say, the mechanical learning by heart of its rules—has produced no other result than to inspire the pupil with an indelible hatred of the study of foreign language, and with a confusion of ideas which incapacitates him for other mental activity.”

The same author says further on—“The tendency of the grammarians is to teach the language through the grammar—that is to say, to go from the grammar to the language, from the theory to the practice; or in other words, the rule is given first, and then its

application is shown in exercises. . . . But experience has shown that the acquired theory or rules have not been mastered by the pupil in proportion to the time and effort spent on it, so the next argument was, that only through the reading and translating the grammar becomes thoroughly digested by the pupil. Nothing shows more the mistake of this matter than this argument, for it shows that the first preliminary learning of the grammar—and everybody knows what time it takes, and what trouble it gives to pupil and teacher—was useless. It is seen that even if grammatical culture alone is intended by teaching Latin and Greek, the way to reach it is a very clumsy and roundabout one.”

There are methods which start from the other end—that is to say, which begin with the language first ; and, in fact, in the middle ages, and even to this day, or at least until very recently, even in the first schools of this country, Latin was learned by beginners in

grammars written in Latin. Montaigne, Locke, Rousseau, Hamilton, and Jacotot have recommended or introduced analytical methods, and Jacotot especially has obtained astonishing results by teaching his pupils a French text first, and by showing them that *everything* was contained in *one* thing; but they had to acquire the text by constant repetition, like parrots, in a mechanical, and consequently tedious way.

It struck me that the same result could be obtained in a more rational, and therefore more easy way, if a text were learned by comparison, starting from the known—that is to say, the pupil's own language.

Thanks to Dr. Wormell, the headmaster of the City Middle-Class School, who has given me an opportunity to try this method with large classes of very young boys, I have found that this method not only facilitates the work of the teacher and the learner, but that the latter are enabled to acquire a thorough practical and theoretical


knowledge of the language in a very easy and interesting way, and in a much shorter time than by the usual methods. The following pages enable teachers and pupils to obtain the same results.

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ABBREVIATIONS.

A. S.	=	Anglo-Saxon.
f.	=	Feminine.
F. or Fr.	=	French.
freq.	=	frequentative.
Ge.	=	German.
Go.	=	Gothic.
Gr.	=	Greek.
Heb.	=	Hebrew.
It.	=	Italian.
L. or Lat.	=	Latin.
m.	=	Masculine.
Med. Lat.	=	Middle Latin.
Old Fr.	=	Old French.
O. H. G.	=	Old High German.
Sp.	=	Spanish.
Verb.	=	Verbatim.

APPLICATION TO THE STUDY OF FOREIGN LANGUAGES.



The principles laid down in the preceeding pages may be resumed as follows.

The facility of remembrance depends upon the strength, with which ideas primitively came to the mind.

The best means to strengthen impressions are: 1. concentration of attention on a few ideas at the time;

2. comparison.

Comparison will assist remembrance most efficaciously if we take the known as the starting point of comparison for the unknown.

In the study of Foreign languages the

A

known are those elements which we find in our own language, or in any other language familiar to us. Thus the knowledge of one foreign language facilitates the study of others. The knowledge of Latin e.g. assists in the study of French and the other Romance languages, etc. The usual way to study Foreign languages, that is to say to begin with the alphabet and the Grammar, is contrary to the nature of the mind, because it begins with unknown details of an unknown thing.

The following words f.i. would be known elements to a intended student of German, even if he had not the slightest knowledge of this language, because they are identical in English and in German.

arm	deck	grass
accent	finger	horn
best	fish	minister
bring	gas	mouse
bush	glass	nest

park
province

rice
ring

sopha:
so etc.

If instead of learning the pronunciation in the usual way we take a few of those words which contain all the vowels e.g.—*glass, finger, horn, bush, so*—they will give to the beginner the key to nearly all the German pronunciation, if he is told that the pronunciation of the letters does not vary in German as in English, but remains unaltered, and if we add that the w sounds in German like v, he knows at once how to pronounce the following words which are identical in both languages:

hand, man, wash, west, wild, sand, religion, violin, vision, wunder, music, rose, hunger, winter, warm, gold.

The following are some of those where there is a slight difference in spelling and which are easily recognised.

father and *vater*
north „ *nord*

press and *presse*
son „ *sohn*(along)

A *

shoe	and	<i>schuh</i>	coffee	and	<i>kaffee</i>
ell	„	<i>elle</i>	tea	„	<i>thee</i>
ebb	„	<i>ebbe</i>	storm	„	<i>sturm</i>
end	„	<i>ende</i>	straw	„	<i>stroh</i>
still	„	<i>stille</i>	sun	„	<i>sonne</i>
ox	„	<i>ochs</i>	soul	„	<i>seele</i>
oven	„	<i>ofen</i>	stick	„	<i>stock</i>
fable	„	<i>fabel</i>	stool	„	<i>stuhl</i>
card	„	<i>karte</i>	steel	„	<i>stahl</i>
cannon	„	<i>kanone</i>	stone	„	<i>stein</i>
garden	„	<i>garten</i>	shoulder	„	<i>schulter.</i>
silver	„	<i>silber</i>	stiff	„	<i>steif</i>
wool	„	<i>wolle</i>	second	„	<i>secunde</i>
worm	„	<i>worm</i>	spin	„	<i>spinnen</i>
weather	„	<i>wetter</i>	stream	„	<i>strom</i>
work	„	<i>werk</i>	saddle	„	<i>sattel</i>
wonder	„	<i>wunder</i>	sickle	„	<i>sichel</i>
word	„	<i>wort</i>	coal	„	<i>kohle</i>
thirst	„	<i>durst</i>	earth	„	<i>erde</i>
cow	„	<i>kuh</i>	folk	„	<i>volk</i> (people)
thorn	„	<i>dorn</i>	thorn	„	<i>dorn</i>
tyrant	„	<i>tyrann</i>	thank	„	<i>dank</i>
good	„	<i>gut</i>	kiss	„	<i>kuss</i>
long	„	<i>lang</i>	ice	„	<i>eis</i>
worm	„	<i>wurm</i>	summer	„	<i>sommer, etc.</i>

From these we could pass to such words, which have still more changed, or modified

their meaning but which yet are easily discernible f. i.

water	and	<i>wasser</i>	swing	and	<i>schwingen</i>
crown	„	<i>krone</i>	side	„	<i>Seite</i>
moon	„	<i>mond</i>	cellar	„	<i>keller</i>
swim	„	<i>schwimmen</i>	ear	„	<i>ohr</i>
swear	„	<i>schwören</i>	table	„	<i>tafel</i>
swarm	„	<i>schwärmen</i>	thunder	„	<i>donner</i>
swan	„	<i>schwan</i>	pound	„	<i>pfund, etc.</i>
spy	„	<i>spion</i>			

Not only words, but whole phrases are identical or nearly so in both languages. The following e.g. will be easily understood, and could be multiplied ad infinitum.

Ein Glas Bier trinken.

Die Ochsen sind (are) in dem Garten.

Ich habe die Fische im Wasser gesehen.

Ein Mann kam in den Garten, und sah das Haus in Feuer.

Das beste Bier ist das braune.

Mein Haus ist gross. ¹⁾

Das Gras im Felde ist grün.

Die Sonne scheint.

Bring mir ein Glas Wein.

Eine Maus ist im Hause.

1) great.

Der Winter ist kalt, der Sommer warm.

Der Wind bläst von Norden.

Ich will das Land durchwandern und alle meine
Freunde sehen.

Das Gas brennt ¹⁾ nicht gut.

Unter König Heinrich dem achten wurde England
protestantisch.

Das Vaterland hat brave Söhne.

Füllet das Glas mit frischem Wein.

In Sturm, Wind und Wetter segeln die Schiffe
der Küste zu, erreichen ²⁾ sie oft nicht, und
gehen unter.

Ein junges Mädchen kam vom Felde und ging ³⁾
in das Haus des Nachbars, um zu sehen, was
ihr Bruder macht.

Ich höre den Gesang der Nachtigall am Morgen
im Garten.

Mein Bett ist gut und warm und mein Keller gross
und kühl.

Ich will diesen Abend ⁴⁾ zu dir kommen.

Ich sah in der Ferne ⁵⁾ drei Reiter kommen, das
Thor stand offen, sie kamen herein, tranken
ein Glas Wein, und lachten und tanzten bis
zum ⁶⁾ Morgen.

Hier ist mein Freund, welcher die jungen Engländer
sehen will.

1) burns. 2) reach. 3) went (go). 4) evening. 5) di-
-tance (far). 6) until see p.

Diese alte Person wäscht meine Wäsche, sie wäscht
besser als die Wäscherin, welche ich vor sechs
Jahren hatte, und die mir Wäsche stahl.

Die Lerche sitzt im Busch und singt wundervoll.
Rosen bringe dir dein Leben, niemals Dornen.

Alle Kapitel und Verse der Bibel sollten alle gu-
ten Christen kennen. ¹⁾)

Die Wunder der Natur.

Der Sattler und der Schuhmacher waren hier,
und ich hoffe, der Schmied kommt morgen.

Hat der Buchbinder dein Buch gebunden?

Ja, Mama, ich habe noch ein halbes Dutzend
für ihn.

Auf dem Libanon wachsen die Cedern.

Die Esche, Birke und Ulme im Garten habe ich
vor drei Jahren gepflanzt, bevor ich in das
heilige Land ging.

Many of these words can again serve
as basis of comparison and consequently
of remembrance to others of a common
origin. f. i. *finger*, will help us to remember
fangen=to catch, to take, the latter (*fingen*)
being the root of the word *finger*.

1) know.

Fangen will facilitate *anfangen* to begin, *an* = on, *fangen*, to take, to lay hold of.

Thus going from the known to the unknown a large stock of words may be acquired with great facility.

But in order to acquire not only words, the elements of language, but to get hold of the language itself, no time ought to be lost with words, but the best means to make quick progress in a language which we intend to acquire, is to learn a piece of prose, *not mechanically*, that is to say by committing it to memory, *but by comparison*.

The following pages show, how the *German language* may be acquired according to these principles. In beginning with the language itself, and in developping the Grammar as soon as sufficient material is acquired to show it in the known, the pu-

pil enters into the spirit of the language with great facility without being prejudiced against, it by the dry and arduous drudgery of "the elements of Grammar". Experience has shown, that this method not only saves much time and trouble, but also that the pupil learns the Grammar and construction of the language in a more efficient and thorough way than the usual method, because the inductive process is more in conformity with our nature, and brings our reasoning powers at once into cooperation.

After having considered the few hints given at page 3 about the pronunciation of the German, the text serving as basis is learned as follows:

FIRST SENTENCE.

Beginning is in German *anfang* see page 8.

war = *krieg*, the Engl. cry, *krieg* formerly meant quarrel

Germany = *Deutschland* the E. Dutchland

free = *frei*, the same word

peace = *friede*

world = *welt*, the same word

great = *gross*, E. gross

worthy = *würdig*, the same word

to mark, to note, = *merken* (mark)

note-worthy, remarkable = *merkwürdig*

to take = *nehmen*, OE to nim, L. *emo*, orig. to take, also in *name*, which some derive from Goth. and AS. *niman*, Germ. *nehmen* to take.

before = *vor*

distinguished, noble = *vornehm*, like prefer, L. *præfero*, *prae*, before, *fero* to bear.

principal, chief = *vornehmst*, Superlative of the prec. part, share, deal = *theil*, *antheil*, E. on-deal.

since = *seit*, OE. *sith*, E. since.

in = *in*

at, near = *bei*, E. by

to = *zu*, the same word, z being equal to *ts* and pronounced in German as *ts*

until = *bis*, OG. *bisz* comp. of *bei-zu*, like un-till, un-to

is = *ist*

political = *politisch*

sorrow, trouble = *kummer* in comber, encumbrance

scarce, scarcely = *kaum* OHG. *kûmo* comp. prec.

what = *was*, the same word

somewhat, something = *etwas*

whereon = *woran*, the same word.

not = *nicht*, comp. naught

I have = *ich habe*

I had = *ich hatte*

had, (past part.) = *gehabt*, comp. L. *habuit*.

After having read and compared the above the following phrase, which is the first of the text chosen viz. the history of the thirty years war by Schiller will present no difficulty:

Seit dem ¹⁾ Anfange des Religionskriegs in Deutschland bis zum Munsterischen ²⁾ Frieden ist in der politischen Welt Europas kaum etwas Grosses und ³⁾ Merkwürdiges geschehen, ⁴⁾ woran die Reformation nicht den vornehmsten Antheil gehabt hätte.

Since the beginning of the war of religion in Germany till the peace of Munster scarcely anything great or remarkable happened in the political world of Europe, wherein the Reformation had not had the principal share.

1) the article. 2) Münster, a town in Germany, Munsterisch adj. formed of Munster, munsterisch as it were 3) and 4) happened.

The student must know this first sentence thoroughly, know every word, isolated or in connection with others, before he proceeds farther.

EXERCISE. ¹⁾

Translate into English:

Antheil. Friede. Bis. In Deutschland. In der Welt.

Seit dem Ende des Friedens in Amerika. Seit dem Ende des russischen ²⁾ Krieges ist in Deutschland Friede. — England hat gute Könige (kings) gehabt.

Das deutsche Volk ³⁾ ist nicht frei. — Seit dem Anfange der Revolution in Spanien ist nichts geschehen, woran der Fanatismus nicht den vornehmsten Antheil gehabt hätte. — In der grossen Welt sind merkwürdige Dinge (things) geschehen, seit dem Anfange der Reformation bis zum amerikanischen Kriege ist in der Welt viel ⁴⁾ geschehen. Was (what) geschehen ist, ist geschehen.

1) The exercises are to be made viva voce and in writing. 2) Russian, 3) people, the E. folk.

4) much, E. full.

Man kann (one can) das Geschehene nicht ungeschehen machen.

Translate into German: ¹⁾

Beginning. Share. World. In the world. Until. Something great. Something remarkable. Since the end (ende) of the war. Since the beginning of the peace. In Germany. Since the end of the summer (Sommer) until the beginning of the winter (winter). I was (ich war) in Germany until the winter. Since the end of the summer scarcely anything happened. Since the peace of Europe nothing (nichts) happened in the world.

SECOND SENTENCE.

All = *all*

world = *Welt*

to give, to pass = *geben* (give)

occurrence, event = *Begebenheit* ²⁾ (what passes)

tide, time = *Zeit*, (tide in moontide, whitsuntide etc.)

room, space = *Raum*

space of time, epoch, period = *Zeitraum* ³⁾

eye = *auge*, AS. *eage*, E. eye comp. L. *oculus*, ocular etc.

1) The student must not translate literally, but he must shape his phrases according to the text.

2) The suffix *heit* in the E. hood in neighborhood etc.

3) like *Religionskrieg* war of religion, *Weltbegebenheiten* events of the world.

to occur, to happen = *sich ereignen*¹⁾

to shut, to lock, to close = *schliessen* (in sluice, shut)

to gain, to chain to = *enschliessen*, an = on.

to believe = *glauben*, for *ge-lauben* AS. *geliefan*
E. be-lieve.

cread, faith = *Glauben*

good = *gut*

better = *besser*

best = *best*

to better, to improve = *verbessern*, the part. ver-
the E. for.

improvement = *Verbesserung*

Improved cread or Reformation = *Glaubensver-
besserung*

to spring = *springen*

a spring, leap, jump = *sprung*

origin = *Ursprung*

originally = *ursprünglich*

there = *da*

out = *aus*

thereout, therefrom = *daraus*

to flow = *fliessen*

to flow on, to originate = *herfliessen* (flow hither)

each = *jeder*²⁾ contracted of *je* = E. *ay* and
weder = *wether*

1) *sich* = itself the L. *se*. *Ereignen* is reflective.

2) *j* pronounced like E. *y*.

yet, nor = *noch* AS. *noh*, E. *nor*.

little, small = *klein*, E. *clean* (neat)

state = *Staat*

more = *mehr*

little, few = *wenig*; wee a Scotch word from *weinen*
(to whine) to weep, to shed tears.

middle, centre = *Mitte*, E. *mid*, middle, amidst.

indirectly = *mittelbar*, mediately, bearing amiddle.

directly = *unmittelbar*, immediatly

Influence = *Einfluss* (the same word)

to find = *finden*

to feel, to perceive, to experience = *empfinden*.

The particle *emp* is instead of *ent*, AS and,
on, Gr. *ἀντί*, L. *ante*.

Alle Weltbegebenheiten welche sich in diesem
Zeitraume ereignen, schliessen sich an die Glau-
bensverbesserung an, wó sie nicht ursprünglich
daraus herflossen, und jeder noch so grosse und
noch so kleine Staat hat mehr oder weniger, mit-
telbar oder unmittelbar den Einfluss derselben ¹⁾
empfunden.

All the events of the world, which oc-
cur(ed) at that epoch, are connected with
the reformation where they do (did) not

1) of the same, dieser-selben, of this-self.

flow from it originally, and each state however large or small, has more or less, (more) directly or (more) indirectly felt its influence.

EXERCICE.

Translate into English:

Alle Staaten. Empfunden. England hat den Einfluss des amerikanischen Kriegs empfunden. Jeder grosse Staat hat mittelbarer oder unmittelbarer den Einfluss der Reformation empfunden. Die Verbesserung der Welt ist in diesem Zeitraume nicht geschehen. England und Deutschland schliessen sich an Italien (Italy) an. Jeder noch so kleine Staat hat mehr oder weniger Einfluss. In Deutschland schliessen sich die Protestanten an die Katholiken an. Der Einfluss Englands ist gross. Meine Nase (my nose) hat den Einfluss der Kälte empfunden. Jeder noch so grosse Zeitraum in der Geschichte (history from *geschehen*) hat wenig merkwürdige Begebenheiten, welche nicht ursprünglich aus Religionsstreit ¹⁾ herflossen.

Translate into German:

All the events of the world, all the events in this epoch. Which happen. Are connected with.

1) *streit* = quarrel, dispute, controversy, the E. stride.

Originally. Each large state. Each small state. Each state however small. Has more or less felt its influence. Italy (Italien) has felt the influence of England. — The Reformation has felt the influence of the war of religion. — Each state however large or small has felt the influence of the war. — All events, which happen in the world, are connected with politics (die Politik) or religion. — The reformation came originally from (von) Germany. — If (wenn) I had had more time. — America has felt the influence of the war. — The garden (der Garten) has felt the influence of the rain (Regen). — We go (wir gehen) from here (von hier) to Cologne (nach Cöln) and from there (von da) directly to Berlin. — Give me (Gib mir) less tea (Thee) and more milk (Milch).

THIRD SENTENCE.

By = *bei*

near, nigh = *nahe*

almost = *beinahe*

whole, entire = *ganz* comp. L. *cunctus*.

to use, to want, to wear = *brauchen*, connected
with *brechen* to break; comp. L. *fruo* hence
fructus fruit.

use, practice, custom = *Gebrauch*

house = *Haus*

B

mine, thine, his = *mein, dein, sein*.

from, of = *von*

ear = *Ohr*

hear = *hören*

huge, immense = *ungeheuer* (unheard of)

strength, force = *Kraft* the E. craft

make = *machen*

against = *gegen*, As. *ongean*, E. *again, against*.

new = *neu*

opinion, meaning = *Meinung*

or = *oder*

to know = *kennen*, to ken, to know orig. the same
as *können* to can.

to confess, to acknowledge = *bekennen*

follower, professor of a religion = *Bekenner*

right = *Recht*, the same word

direct = *richten*

directed = *gerichtet*.

Beinahe der ganze Gebrauch, den das spanische Haus von seinen ungeheueren politischen Kräften machte, war gegen die neuen Meinungen oder ihre Bekenner gerichtet.

Almost the whole use, which the Spanish house made of its immense political power (lit. forces) was directed against the new opinions or its adherents.

EXERCISE.

Translate into English:

Der ganze Gebrauch. Die neuen Meinungen. Die neuen Bekenner. Jeder Gebrauch. Das spanische Haus. Von seinen Meinungen. Die merkwürdigen Begebenheiten. Beinahe jeder König hat von seinen Kräften einen schlechten ¹⁾ Gebrauch gemacht. Beinahe das ganze Land hat den Einfluss der Glaubensverbesserung empfunden. Die Reformation war gegen die alten Meinungen gerichtet. Der ganze Gebrauch den mein (my) Bruder (brother) von seiner Zeit machte, war, die Merkwürdigkeiten Londons zu sehen (see). Das ganze Land war gegen die Republikaner (republicans) oder ihre Anhänger (hangers on or adherents). Moderne Civilisation hatte den vornehmsten Antheil an der Abschaffung ²⁾ der Sklaverei (slavery).

Translate into German:

Nearly each State of Europe. The new opinions. The Spanish house. Immense. The immense political events which happened in Europe. All the

1) schlecht = bad, the E. slight.

2) Abolition; *schaffen* = to create, to make, to produce, comp. E. shape; *ab* = off, *ab-schaffen*, to un-do, to remove, to abolish.

adherents of Protestantism (Protestantismus) in the world are connected with the liberal (liberale) party (Parthei). Almost the whole day (Tag) is gone (vorüber, E. over.) The whole war was directed against the Russians (Russen). Each adherent of the protestant faith has deeply (tief) felt the death (Tod) of the king of Sweden (Schweden). Until the beginning of the war the Spanish house was against Mexico (same). Nearly all the use which my brother (mein Bruder) made of his strength, was directed against the events of this epoch. — All the adherents of Protestantism (Protestantismus) in the world (in der Welt) are connected with each other (einander). — Nearly all the influence, which England had in Spain, was directed against the old (alt) opinions.

FOURTH SENTENCE.

Through = *durch*, the E. thorough, through.
 to become = *werden*, Imp. *wurde*, P. Part. *geworden*
 hence word. —
 castle = *Burg*, the E. borough
 citizen, burgher = *Bürger*
 civil war = *Bürgerkrieg*
 kindle = *zünden, entzünden*¹⁾, to tind, tinder,
 cinder.

1) The prefix *ent* is the greek *ἀντ* lat. *ante*, against,

- to reach, extend = *reichen, erreichen*.
 rich = *reich*
 reign, kingdom = *Reich, Königreich*
 France = *Frankreich*
 under, beneath = *unter*
 four = *Vier*
 storm = *Sturm*
 stormy = *stürmisch*
 to reign, to rule = *regieren* L. *regere*
 Reign, government = *Regierung*
 ground = *grund*
 firm, solid, fast = *fest*
 fundament or basis = *Grundfeste*
 to shoot out (corn), to shed, to pour = *schütten*
 the E. shed
 to shake, to quake, to tremble = *schüttern, erschüttern*
 E. shudder.
 country = *Land* the E. land
 outlander, outlandish = *Ausländer, ausländisch*
 foreign country = *Ausland*
 weapon = *Waffe*
 heart = *Herz*
 tug = *Zug* from *ziehen* to tug, to draw, *zog* attracted (tug, tow)

which is used in many english words f. i. antidot, antipodes etc.; in German it signifies sometimes away, out, against, sometimes nearest approach, 'development.

half = *halb*

year = *Jahr*

hundred = *hundert*

century = *Jahrhundert*

half a century = *ein halbes Jahrhundert*

long = *lang*

during half a century = *ein halbes Jahrhundert lang*

place = *Platz*

to look, to see = *schauen*, the E. show
scene, theatre = *Schauplatz* (show-place)

sad, melancholy, dreary = *traurig* (dreary)

to shake = *rütteln* (rattle)

to shake or rattle in peaces = *zerrütteln*

to disturb, to spoil = *zerrütten*

ruin, disorder = *Zerrüttung*

make = *machen*

made = *machte*.

Durch die Reformation wurde der Bürgerkrieg entzündet, welcher Frankreich unter vier stürmischen Regierungen in seinen Grundfesten erschütterte, ausländische Waffen in das Herz dieses Königreichs zog, und es ein halbes Jahrhundert lang zu einem Schauplatze der traurigsten Zerrüttung machte.

Through the reformation the civil war has been enkindled, which shook France under four stormy reigns to its foundations, drew foreign arms

into the heart of this kingdom, and made it during half a century the scene of the saddest disturbances.

Translate into English:

Der lange Krieg in Amerika erschütterte dieses Land in seinen Grundfesten. Frankreich hat in dem Zeitraume eines Jahrhunderts vier Revolutionen gehabt. Jedes noch so grosse und noch so kleine Land hat eine mehr oder weniger gute Regierung. Die Feinde (the foes — the E. fiend) Frankreichs schliessen sich an die Republicaner an, wenn (if, the E. when) sie nicht bessere Freunde (friends) finden. Mein Bruder war ein halbes Jahr lang in Deutschland. Der ganze Schauplatz des Kriegs war in der unmittelbaren Nähe (neighbourhood, comp. *nahe*) von Münster. Das merkwürdige Haus meines Vaters wurde vom Sturme in seinen Grundfesten erschüttert. Beinahe das ganze Land war ursprünglich eine Wildniss (wilderness). Durch die moderne Civilisation ist es ein grosser und einflussreicher Staat geworden. Durch den Krieg wurde der Handel (trade, the E. to handle) gestört¹⁾ welcher England seit einem Jahrhunderte zu einem grossen und reichen Lande gemacht hatte.

1) stören = to disturb, the E. stir.

Der Pariser Friede machte dem Russischen Krieg ein Ende.

Translate into German:

The war in Italy drew French arms into the heart of this kingdom. — The influence of France was directed against the old governments. — Through the events of last year (des letzten Jahres) the civil war has been enkindled in America. — Nearly all the day is over (vorüber). — All the events which happen at this epoch have shaken the Continent (der Continent.)

The Exhibition ¹⁾ drew many foreigners ²⁾ into this kingdom. The whole country has been shaken through the influence of the king. — I was (Ich war) during half a year in Germany. — All the use which Russia (Russland) made of its immense power, was directed against the arms of France. — The civil war made of America a scene of the saddest devastation. Through slavery the civil war was kindled in America, which shook this country to its foundations. The influence of England was directed against the old governments (reigns). The Russian war made Turkey (die Türkei) the

1) Ausstellung, stellen (stall, install) to put, *ausstellen* to expose, to exhibit.

2) many or much *viel* (full) foreigner, *Ausländer* (out, landish), many foreigners *viele Ausländer*.

scene of the most remarkable events of this century. The sun (die Sonne) has less strength in winter than in summer.

FIFTH SENTENCE.

Low, nether = *nieder*

Netherlands = *Niederlande*

Netherlander, Dutchman = *Niederländer*

yoke = *Joch*

to bear, to carry = *tragen*, (drag draw)

to bear, to support = *ertragen*

bearable, supportable = *erträglich*

insupportable = *unerträglich*

to wake, awake = *wecken*

people = *Volk* (folk)

to desire, to wish, to long for = *Verlangen* (long for)

the desire = *das Verlangen*

courage = *Muth*, the E. mood

to break = *brechen, zerbrechen*

grösstentheils = for the most part, chiefly (*gross-theil*)

strength, force, power = *Kraft*, (crafty, handicraft etc).

give = *geben*, gave = *gab*

how, when, as = *wie* (how)

she, it = *sie* (she)

also = *auch* — the E. eke.

Die Reformation machte den Niederländern das spanische Joch unerträglich, und weckte bei diesem Volke das Verlangen und den Muth dieses Joch zu zerbrechen, so wie sie ihm grösstentheils auch die Kräfte dazu gab.

The reformation rendered the Spanish yoke unbearable to the Dutch, and roused in this people the desire and the courage, to break this yoke, while it gave them principally also the strength for it.

EXERCISE.

Translate into English.

Das Joch. Das deutsche Joch ist unerträglich. Das Verlangen den Frieden zu brechen ist bei dem Niederländischen Volke selten (seldom) zu finden. Der Wind ist unerträglich. Die Revolution erschütterte Deutschland, und weckte bei dem Volke das Verlangen frei (free) zu sein (be). Mein Wille gab mir die Kräfte dazu. Jede noch so grosse Regierung hat das Verlangen, sich an politische Freunde anzuschliessen. Die Unterjochung Spaniens durch Napoleon weckte bei den Engländern das Verlangen in den Krieg zu gehen. Ich bewundere (admire, wonder) seinen Muth, der ihn zu einem merkwürdigen Manne dieses Jahrhunderts gemacht hat.

Translate into German:

The Italians had the desire and the courage to break the Austrian¹⁾ yoke. The reformed faith rendered to the Germans the adherents of the old opinions unbearable. The civil war gave to the Spanish people a better government. The revolution roused in the Italian people the desire, to be free. The King of Naples (Neapel) made his kingdom a scene of the saddest disturbances. Leopold of Belgium (Belgien) who governed that country during thirty five (fünf und dreissig) years, was made king through the influence of England. The war in Russia drew English arms into this country, and roused in the people of Poland (Polen) the desire to break the Russian yoke. The sympathy (Sympathie) of Europe gave them the courage to do it (say: for it.) Napoleon's immense powers were (waren) not sufficient (hinreichend²⁾) to subjugate all Europe.

SIXTH SENTENCE.

bad, ill = *böse*

two = *zwei* OG. *zwo*

the second = *der zweite*

1) Austria = *Oestreich*, lit. ost = east, reich = realm, the realm of the East. Austrian = *Oestreichisch*.

2) *hin*, (connected with *his*) = thither, *reichen* = reach.

to close, to determine, to resolve upon = *beschliessen*,

be-schliessen see *-anschliessen* p. 14.

vengeance, revenge = *Rache* the E. wreak.

for = *für*

for it, for that = *dafür*

to take = *nehmen* see p. 14.

took = *nahm*

taken = *genommen*

that conj. = *dass*

under = *unter*

to do = *thun*

subject = *Unterthan* (sub-jectus)

to protect, to shelter = *schützen* (to shut)

protection, shelter = *Schutz*

point, top = *Spitze* (spit, spike)

to put, to place = *stellen* see p. 24, Note 1.

to destroy, to annihilate = *vertilgen*, *ver* = for,
tilgen = eradicate, to blot out, (delete delete-
 rious L. *deleo*)

to strive, to endeavour = *streben* (strive).

Alles Böse, welches Philipp der Zweite gegen die Königin Elisabeth von England beschloss, war Rache, die er dafür nahm, dass sie seine protestantischen Unterthanen gegen ihn in Schutz genommen und sich an die Spitze einer Religionspartei gestellt hatte, die er zu vertilgen strebte.

All the evils which Philip the second projected against the Queen Elisabeth of England were (conceived in) vengeance because she had (against him)

taken his protestant subjects under her protection, and had placed herself at the head of a religious party, which he endeavoured to annihilate.

EXERCISE.

Translate into English:

Der König hat sich an die Spitze der Armee (army) gestellt, um ¹⁾ seine Feinde zu vertilgen. Mein Bruder strebte etwas Grosses zu werden. England hat Chili gegen Spanien in Schutz genommen. Die Partei der Liberalen hat sich an die Spitze der Revolution gestellt, und die Unterthanen gegen den König in Schutz genommen. Die protestantischen Unterthanen des Königs in Irland haben an der Revolution keinen Antheil genommen. Die Regierung beschloss, Kriegsschiffe (ships) und Truppen (troops) nach ²⁾ Canada zu senden. Die Königin von England ist an der Spitze einer Nation, welche die Freiheit anderer Nationen in Schutz genommen hat. Die neue Regierung hatte den Muth, sich an die alte Partei anzuschliessen. Ich habe nicht die Kräfte diesen Stock (stick) zu zerbrechen, der grösser ist als ein Mann, und mehr wiegt (weighs) als acht Pfund.

Translate into German:

The English Governement determined, not to

1) *um zu*, the same as *zu*. 2) *nach* = after, to; connected with *nahe* near.

take any ¹⁾ share in the American war. Through the influence of England Italy was liberated (be-freit, frei=free). The united (vereinigten ²⁾ Staaten have taken under their protection Mexico against France. Queen Elizabeth made England a great and powerful (mächtig ³⁾ country. The insects (Die Insekten), which my brother endeavoured to destroy, have ruined (ruinirt) all the flowers (Blumen the E. bloom) and plants (Pflanzen) in the garden. My father gave to my brother a new house. He gave me a book (Buch) for it. England joined Germany against France, and put herself at the head of a coalition (same wordf.) which endeavoured to annihilate Napoleon. The queen Victoria of England roused in her people the desire, to be always (immer, evermore) governed by ladies (Frauen).

SEVENTH SENTENCE.

to separate, to divide, to dismember = *trennen*
 tear, trench
 separation = *Trennung*
 church = *Kirche* Scotch Kirk, E. church *ἐκκλησίαν*.
 forth, on, away = *fort*

1) not any = *kein* = *nicht-ein* comp. L. *nec unus*.

2) *ein* one, *einig* = united, *vereinigen* = to unite.

3) *macht* = might, power; *mächtig* = mighty, powerful.

to last, to continue, to endure — *dauern*, L. *durare* in endure, duration etc.

to continue = *fortdauern*

to follow = *folgen*

consequence, series = *Folge*

true = *wahr* (verity, veritable)

truth, verity = *Wahrheit*

certainly, it is true = *zwar* (for *zu-wahr*)

whirl = *Wirbel*

whirlwind = *Wirbelwind*

to twist, to entangle, to complicate = *wirren, verwirren*

confusion = *Verwirrung*,

thither, to it = *dahin*

but, however = *aber*, from *ab*, of, after

auch = *also*

same, like, alike = *gleich* (like)

at the same time = *zugleich*

to press, to throng = *drängen* (throng)

to press, to squeeze = *drücken*

to oppress, to suppress = *unterdrücken* (*unterdrücken*)

oppression = *Unterdrückung*

to remain, to stay, to rest, = *bleiben* (leave)

barrier, dam, dike = *Damm*

tower = *Thurm*

to heap up, to tower = *aufthürmen*.

Die Trennung in der Kirche hatte in Deutschland eine fortdauernde politische Trennung zur Folge, welche dieses Land zwar länger als ein

Jahrhundert der Verwirrung dahin gab, aber auch zugleich gegen politische Unterdrückung einen bleibenden Damm aufthürmte.

The division in the church had as a consequence in Germany a continued political separation, which indeed abandoned this country for more than a century to confusion, but at the same time erected a permanent barrier against political oppression.

EXERCISE.

Translate into English:

Die Trennung in der Kirche weckte bei dem Volke das Verlangen frei zu sein. Der Bürgerkrieg in Spanien hatte eine Verwirrung zur Folge, welche das ganze Land in seinen Grundfesten erschütterte. Der Präsident hat sich an die Spitze einer Partei gestellt, welche die politische Trennung der Staaten zur Folge hatte. Der König ist zwar länger als ein Jahr im Auslande gewesen, hat aber auch zugleich seine Feinde vertilgt und die kleinen Staaten gegen die grossen in Schutz genommen. Die ungeheuren Folgen des stürmischen Wetters wurden in ganz England empfunden. Es ist zwar schönes Wetter, aber auch zugleich kalt. Wir haben fortdauernden Westwind. Die Unterdrückung der Revolution in Italien zog viele Aus-

länder in das Land, und weckte bei dem Volke das Verlangen, sich an die Spitze der Regierung zu stellen. Fortdauernde Kriege gaben Griechenland (Greece) der Verwirrung dahin und zogen zugleich Persische Waffen in das Herz dieses Reiches.

Translate into German:

The separation in the church. At the same time. Political oppression. The division in the church had as a consequence in France a civil war, which indeed shook this country to its foundations for more than half a century, but at the same time erected a permanent barrier against fanaticism (Fanatismus). The banishment (Verbannung) of Alcibiades had as a consequence the ruin (der Ruin) of the fleet (die Flotte) and the army (die Armee) of Athens (Athen).

The lasting consequence of the war is the desire of the people to have peace. The adherents of Islamism (der Islam) had the courage, to break the foreign yoke, and to put themselves at the head of a coalition (eine Verbindung, binden to bind) which endeavoured to destroy political oppression. Through the political division in Germany the liberty of the people has been destroyed. The revolution in France gave up this country for

more than half a century to confusion, but at the same time made it a centre of political progress (Fortschritt¹).

EIGHTH SENTENCE.

might, power = *Macht* (might, *machen* = to make)

first = *erst*, *zuerst*, comp. E. ere

to bind = *binden*

league, union, alliance = *Bund*, *Bündnis*.

to tread, to step = *treten*

to step in = *eintreten*

to accede, to enter into, to join = *beitreten* (bei—
treten)

accession, taking part = *Beitritt*

strong = *stark* (stark)

to strengthen, to fortify = *verstärken*

self = *selbst*

to miss, to dispense with = *entbehren* (bear) ent—
behren, not to bear

dispensable = *entbehrlich*

indispensable = *unentbehrlich*.

Die Reformation war es grossentheils, was die nordischen Mächte, Dänemark und Schweden zuerst in das Staatssystem von Europa zog, weil sich der protestantische Staatenbund durch ihren Beitritt verstärkte, und weil dieser Bund ihnen selbst unentbehrlich ward.

It was the reformation principally, what for

1) *fort* = forth, *schreiten* = to stride.

the first time attracted the northern powers Denmark and Sweden into the system of states of Europe, because the protestant union of States strengthened itself by their accession and because that union became indispensable to themselves.

EXERCISE.

Translate into English:

Frankreich verstärkte sich durch den Beitritt Englands. Der deutsche Bund weckte bei dem sächsischen ¹⁾ Volke das Verlangen, das französische (French) Joch zu zerbrechen. Die Westmächte von Europa haben beschlossen, an dem Kriege gegen Portugal keinen Antheil zu nehmen. Der ganze Gebrauch, den die Nordischen Mächte von ihrem ungeheuren Einfluss machten, war gegen die vereinigten Staaten von Amerika gerichtet. Das Staatssystem von Europa. Die deutschen Regierungen haben Chili gegen Spanien in Schutz genommen, und zugleich ihre Kräfte gegen Peru gerichtet. Königin Elisabeth zog französische Protestanten in das Land, denen die französische Regierung unerträglich war. Der protestantische Staatenbund war den nordischen Mächten unentbehrlich. Der Minister gab nach ²⁾ (gave way)

1) *Sachsen* = Saxony.

2) *nach* = after, towards; see p. 29.

weil das ganze Land gegen ihn war, und weil er seine Partei dadurch verstärkte. Alle meine Kräfte waren nicht genügend ¹⁾ das Silber zu zerbrechen. Dieses Buch ist mir unentbehrlich.

Translate into German:

It was the division in the church, which gave up this country to civil war, which shook America to its foundations, but at the same time gave to the people the courage to extirpate slavery. The union of the States of Germany strengthened itself by the accession of Austria. Each adherent of the protestant faith has deeply (tief) felt the death (der Tod) of the king of Sweden (Schweden). England strengthened her power under the Government of Lord Palmerston, and at the same time gave to the small states of Germany the courage, to resist (widerstehen = withstand) oppression. The war in America will have as a consequence the abolition of slavery, but at the same time a lasting division of parties. The heat of the summer (Sommer m.) is unbearable, but at the same time indispensable. Italy became the theatre of civil war in the thirteenth (dreizehnten) century.

NINTH SENTENCE.

previously, before = *vorher*

1) *genug* = enough, *genügend* = sufficient.

one another, each other = *einander*

hand = *Hand*

extant, existing, at hand, ready = *vorhanden*

to weigh = *wiegen*

weight = *Gewicht*

weighty, important = *wichtig*

point = *Punct*

to stir, to move = *rühren* (rear uproar)

to touch, to come in contact with = *berühren*

point of contact = *Berührungspunct*

hold = *halten*

to keep, to maintain, to receive, to get = *erhalten*

Staaten, die vorher kaum für einander vorhanden gewesen, fingen an, durch die Reformation einen wichtigen Berührungspunct zu erhalten, und sich in einer neuen politischen Sympathie an einander zu schliessen.

States which previously scarcely existed for each other, began to get through the reformation an important point of contact, and to join each other in a new political sympathy.

EXERCISE.

Translate into English:

Im Kriege gegen Napoleon fingen die kleinen Staaten an, sich an einander zu schliessen. Die nordischen Mächte, die vorher kaum für einander

vorhanden gewesen, fingen an, einen politischen - Bund zu bilden¹⁾. Der Staatenbund verstärkte sich durch den Beitritt einer politischen Partei, die vorher kaum vorhanden gewesen, nun (now) aber grossen Einfluss bekam²⁾. Einen wichtigen Berührungspunct zu erhalten, ist für ein Staatssystem unentbehrlich. Die Unterthanen des Königs fangen an, seine Regierung unerträglich zu finden, weil er sich an die reactionäre Partei anschliesst, und die Constitution in ihren Grundfesten erschüttert. Baumwolle³⁾ (cotton) die vorher in Indien kaum vorhanden gewesen, fing durch den amerikanischen Krieg an, in diesem Lande gepflanzt⁴⁾ zu werden. Nachbarstaaten⁵⁾ schliessen sich an einander an, wo kein Grund zur Feindschaft⁶⁾ (enmity) vorhanden ist. Die merkwürdigen Ereignisse des elften Jahrhunderts haben das Christenthum⁷⁾ (christianism) in der ganzen Welt verbreitet⁸⁾ wo es nicht vorher vorhanden gewesen. Ein Bürgerkrieg fing an, der, bei dem grossen Antheil, den beide

1) *bilden* = to form, E. build.

2) *bekommen* = to receive (become), *bekam* = received (became).

3) *Baum* = tree (beam) *wolle* = wool.

4) *pflanzen* = to plant.

5) *Nachbar* = neighbour.

6) *Feind* = enemy, foe see p. 23.

7) comp. E. christendom.

8) *verbreiten* = to spread, to diffuse, *breit* bread.

(both) Religionsparteien in Deutschland daran nehmen mussten, in eine allgemeine ¹⁾ (general) Verwirrung enden konnte.

Translate into German:

The American states began since the end of the war, to join each other in a new political sympathy. Peter the Hermit (Eremit) roused in the western (say: of the West) church towards (gegen) the end of the eleventh century the desire and the courage to turn ²⁾ their arms against the Turks (die Türken). The great powers determined to do every thing (say: all) for each other in the war against Russia. All the events which happened in the Dutch war, are connected with each other. It was principally England, which strengthened the other powers by its (seinen) accession. The rinderpest (same word, f.) which originally scarcely existed in this country, began to appear (erscheinen ³⁾) at the beginning of this year. The ship (Schiff n.) which goes (geht) to Australia has to receive an important communication (Mittheilung) from the Governments.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH SENTENCE:

Master, gentleman, Sir = *Herr*

1) *all-gemeine* = common.

2) *wenden*, from *winden* = to wind.

3) *scheinen* = to shine.

to rule, to sway = *herrschen*

Ruler, sovereign = *Herrscher*

Relation, proportion = *Verhältniss*, *halten* to hold.

to move, to push, to remove = *rücken* (to rock)

to put, to place = *stellen*, (comp. stall, install)

situation, position = *Stellung*

must, to be obliged = *müssen*

seldom = *selten*

strange, rare = *seltsam*

to go = *gehen*

walk, pace, gait, course = *Gang* (Comp. gang, gangway)

thing = *Ding*

course of events = *Gang der Dinge*

narrow, close = *eng*, comp. L. *angustus* Gr. *ἐγγύς*
in anxions, anxiety etc.

one = *ein*

to unite = *vereinigen*

union, alliance = *Vereinigung*

to carry, to lead = *führen* (comp. fare, ferry etc.)

So wie Bürger gegen Bürger, Herrscher gegen ihre Unterthanen durch die Reformation in andere Verhältnisse kamen, rückten durch sie auch ganze Staaten in neue Stellungen gegen einander. Und so musste es durch einen seltsamen Gang der Dinge die Kirchentrennung sein, was die Staaten unter sich zu einer engeren Vereinigung führte.

In as much as burgher changed their relatives

position to other burghers, and sovereigns to their subjects through the reformation, entire states came by it into new positions towards each other. And thus by a strange course of events, it was the division in the church, which led to a closer union of the states amongst themselves.

• EXERCISE.

Translate into English:

Die Trennung in der Kirche führte zu einer engeren Vereinigung der Staaten unter sich. In Frankreich kamen die Herrscher in andere Verhältnisse gegen ihre Unterthanen seit der grossen Revolution. Durch einen seltsamen Gang der Dinge. Die Staaten von Amerika rückten durch den Bürgerkrieg in neue Stellungen gegen einander. Die Glaubensverbesserung war es, was die nordischen Staaten von Europa zuerst zu einer Vereinigung führte. Der Krieg gegen Napoleon weckte bei dem deutschen Volke das Verlangen nach einer engeren Vereinigung. Durch einen seltsamen Gang der Dinge wurden die wichtigsten Verbesserungen im Staate in der traurigsten Zeit beschlossen, und in der glücklichsten Zeit verhindert. In diesem Raume schliessen sich die Grossen an die Kleinen an. Die Vereinigung der Italienischen Staaten hatte eine Verbesserung zur Folge, welche dieses Land zu einem der wichtigsten Kö-

nigreiche Europas machte. Die deutschen Staaten kamen durch den Krieg in andere Verhältnisse gegen einander. Alles Böse, welches die Bürger gegen die Regierung beschlossen, war Rache, die sie dafür nahmen, dass der Minister sich durch den Beitritt der Republicaner verstärkte, und dadurch die liberale Partei in eine falsche Stellung brachte (brought).

Translate into German :

The American States came through the war into new positions towards each other. A Sovereign kindled the civil war, and led citizens against citizens. England and France were indispensable to each other, because they strengthened themselves by their union. Entire States changed their position towards each other through the peace, which was concluded in Paris. Slavery kindled the civil war in America and led to a division, which gave up this country for more than four years to the saddest devastation. The Russian war led to a closer union of France and England, and gave at the same time to the other powers the courage, to demand (zu verlangen) a lasting peace. The middle classes (Die Mittelclasse) which originally scarcely existed in Parliament (Parlament, n.) began through a strange course of events to take (say: to receive) an important position in the State.

The suppression (the same as: oppression) of the revolution through foreign arms was principally the consequence of the division in the church, which indeed gave up the whole country to disorder during a century, but at the same time led to a closer union of the political parties. It is remarkable, that the king did scarcely do anything, which would have led to a union of the political parties amongst themselves. It was the reformation, which led to the separation in the church, but at the same time erected a lasting barrier against despotism.

TWELFTH SENTENCE.

To fright, frighten = *schrecken* (shreak)
 terror, fright = *Schrecken*
 frightful = *schrecklich*
 to starve = *darben*
 to spoil, to decay, to perish = *verderben*
 destructible, pernicious, ruinous = *verderblich*
 first = *erst*
 to work, to effect = *wirken* (work)
 effect = *Wirkung*
 common = *gemein*
 general, universal, common = *allgemein* (all-comon)
 to know = *kennen* (cognizance, to ken)
 knowledge, cognition, intelligence = *Kunde*
 to publish, to announce = *verkündigen*

three = *drei*

thirty = *dreissig*

army = *Heer* (hoard) Goth. *harjis* AS. *here herig*
herg OHG. *heri*. *Heerde* Goth. *hairda* A. S.

heard Eng. *herd*, hence *hirt*, *herdman* shepherd.

mouth = *Mund*

mouth of a river etc. = *Mündung*

shore, coast = *Ufer*, (over) *Küste* (coast)

the Baltic = *Ostsee* (the Sea of the East)

to depopulate, unpeople = *entvölkern* (Volk)

to earn = *ernten*

harvest = *Ernte*

to tread under feet = *zertreten*

town, towns = *Stadt, Städte* (stead)

village, villages = *Dorf, Dörfer* (thorp in Bishop-
 thorp etc.)

ashes = *Asche*

to lay down = *legen*

to reduce to ashes = *in die Asche legen*

much or many = *viel* (full)

to fight, to combat, to quarrel = *streiten* (to
 stride)

a combatant, warrior = *Streiter*

to perish = *untergehen* (to go under or down)

fall, ruin, destruction = *Untergang*

to find = *finden*

to gleam, to glimmer up again = *aufglimmen*

spark = *Funke* or *Funken*

loose = *los*

to loose = *lösen*

to light unload ships = *löschen* (light)

to extinguish = *löschen, verlöschen*

to live = *leben*

to revive, to return to life = *aufleben*

good = *gut*

better = *besser*

best = *best*

custom, manner = *Sitte* (site, situation)

manners, morals = *Sitten*

old = *alt*

barbarous = *barbarisch*

wild = *wild*

wildness, savageness = *Wildheit*

back, behind, backwards = *zurück*, see *rücken* p. 40.

Schrecklich zwar und verderblich war die erste Wirkung, durch welche diese allgemeine politische Sympathie sich verkündigte — ein dreissigjähriger verheerender Krieg, der von dem Innern des Böhmerlandes bis an die Mündung der Schelde, von den Ufern des Po bis an die Küsten der Ostsee Länder entvölkerte, Ernten zertrat, Städte und Dörfer in die Asche legte; ein Krieg, in welchem viele tausend Streiter ihren Untergang fanden, der den aufglimmenden Funken der Cultur in Deutschland auf ein halbes Jahrhundert verlöschte, und die kaum auflebenden besseren Sitten der alten barbarischen Wildheit zurückgab.

Fearful indeed and destructive was the first effect, through which this general political sympathy announced itself; a desolating war of thirty years, which from the interior of Bohemia to the mouth of the Schelde, from the banks of the Po to the coasts of the Baltic depopulated countries, destroyed harvests, burnt to ashes towns and villages; a war, in which many thousand combatants found their death, which extinguished the glimmering spark of civilization in Germany for half a century, and which threw back the scarcely revived improving manners (of the country) into their former barbarity and wildness. / .

EXERCISE.

Translate into English:

Ein dreissigjähriger Krieg entvölkerte Länder, und legte Städte und Dörfer in die Asche. Schrecklich war die Wirkung durch welche der Anfang des Kriegs sich verkündigte. Capua wurde der Armee Hanibals verderblich. Der Amerikanische Krieg, in dem viele tausend Streiter ihren Untergang fanden, entvölkerte die südlichen Staaten, machte aber auch zugleich der Sklaverei ein Ende. Das allgemeine Verlangen nach Freiheit war es, was die deutschen Staaten unter sich zu einer

engeren Vereinigung führte. Schrecklich war die Rache, welche die Armee dafür nahm, dass die Bürger die Republicaner in Schutz genommen. Die kaum auflebenden besseren Sitten des Volkes wurden durch seltsame Verhältnisse von Neuem unterdrückt. Das Innere des Landes wurde bis an die Küsten von einem schrecklichen Sturme verheert. Vom Inneren der Stadt bis an die Mündung der Elbe sind die Ufer mit schönen¹⁾ Landhäusern bedeckt.

Translate into German:

The thirty years war, in which several thousand of combatants met with their death, was concluded by the peace of Westphalia (Westphalen). The peace which was scarcely reviving (say: the scarcely reviving peace) was annihilated through the revolution in France, which shook Europe to its foundations and burnt down (laid into ashes) many towns and villages. The villages in the neighbourhood (Nachbarschaft, f.) of London, and on the banks of the Thames (Themse, f.) are surrounded (umgeben) by trees and bushes (Gebüsch). The ship London, in which several hundred passengers (Passagiere) perished, was during several (mehrere)

1) *schön* = beautiful; comp. E. shiny.

days exposed ¹⁾ to a terrible (fürchterlich ²⁾ hurricane (Orkan, m.) The war in Poland (Polen) extinguished the scarcely reviving spark of civilization for a long time in this country. Each state however small has felt the first effects, through which the beginning of the war announced itself. The dispute (Streit, m.) between (zwischen, tween) king and Parliament (Parlament n.) had as a consequence a general confusion, which was fearful and pernicious, but at the same time erected a lasting barrier against political oppression.

THIRTEENTH SENTENCE.

to go = *gehen*

went = *ging* (gang)

free = *frei*

freedom = *Freiheit*

fear, fright = *Furcht*

frightful, terrible = *fürchterlich*

meal = *Mahl*. This word *mahl* or *mal* is used equally to express a part, a sign or a measure, or time and also to form the reiterative numerals, answering to the question how often or how many times:

1) to expose *preisgeben*, *Preis* — price.

2) comp. E. frightful.

e. g. once = *einmal*
 twice = *zweimal*
 thrice = *dreimal*
 thirty times = *dreissigmal* etc.

for the first time = *zum ersten Mal*

to hang = *hängen*

to collect, to assemble = *sammeln* (assemble)

together, jointly — *zusammen*

to hang together, to cohere, to be connected =
zusammenhängen

room, large room, saloon = *Saal*

companion, comrade, fellow = *Geselle*

company, society = *Gesellschaft*

confederacy of States = *Staatengesellschaft*

to know, to acknowledge, to recognize as = *erkennen*
 (see *kennen*)

to take part = *theilnehmen*

participation, sympathy = *Theilnehmung*

own, proper, peculiar = *eigen* (own)

properly = *eigentlich*

to shape, to form = *bilden* (build)

alone, solely by itself = *allein*

to shine = *scheinen*

beautiful, handsom = *schön* (shiny)

already, indeed = *schon*

to win = *gewinnen*

gain, profit = *Gewinn*

enough = *genug*

to reconcile, to reconcile = *versöhnen* (to soothe)

Aber Europa ging ununterdrückt und frei aus diesem fürchterlichen Kriege, in welchem es sich zum ersten Mal als eine zusammenhängende Staatengesellschaft erkannt hatte; und diese Theilnehmung der Staaten an einander, welche sich in diesem Kriege eigentlich erst bildete, wäre allein schon Gewinn genug, den Weltbürger mit seinen Schrecken zu versöhnen.

But Europe came unoppressed and free out of this dreadful war, in which it had for the first time recognized itself as a community of nations (coherent society of States); and this mutual participation of the States in each other's concerns, which only originated (formed itself) in this war, would be in itself gain enough, to reconcile the citizen of the world to its horrors.

EXERCISE.

Translate into English:

Europa hatte sich zuerst im dreissigjährigen Kriege als eine zusammenhängende Staatengesellschaft erkannt. Die Theilnehmung der Staaten Europas aneinander verstärkt die Grundfeste des allgemeinen Friedens. Die allgemeine politische Sympathie ist allein Gewinn genug, den Weltbürger mit den Schrecken des Krieges zu versöhnen. Der fürchterlichste Schauplatz einer Rebellion war Indien, wo viele tausend Europäer und Indier ihren

Untergang fanden. Eine politische Partei, welche sich im Staate bildete, wäre allein schon mächtig genug gewesen, die Regierung in Verwirrung zu bringen. Aber das Land ging frei und ununterdrückt aus diesem Streite, an welchem es keinen Theil genommen hatte. Die Rebellion der Soldaten (soldiers) in Spanien wurde rasch *) (quickly) unterdrückt. Der amerikanische Krieg, welcher viele hundert Städte und Dörfer in die Asche legte, machte der Sklaverei ein Ende. Grosse Schiffe bringen Korn von der Mündung der Donau bis an die Küsten Englands. Mein Bruder ging auf ein halbes Jahr nach Frankreich und von da unmittelbar nach Deutschland. Ursprünglich wollte er nach Russland gehen, aber das Wetter war so fürchterlich, dass er gleich zurückkam. Zum ersten Male hatte die Regierung den Muth, sich an die neue Gesellschaft anzuschliessen. Die Vereinigung der Parteien bildete sich eigentlich erst seit dem Ende des Religionsstreites.

Translate into German:

The mutual participation of the States in each other's concerns originated in the thirty years war. The union of the religious parties in Germany would in itself be gain enough, to reconcile the people to its Governements. America came unoppressed

*) the E. rash.

and free out of the dreadful war, in which many thousand combatants found their death. The negroes in America destroyed the harvests, and burnt to ashes many towns and villages. England and France unite, to reconcile Spain to Chili. In this terrible war many thousand combatants met with their death. — The mutual combination (say: participation) of the States of Europe originated in the thirty years war. The German people was free and unoppressed. A connected league of nations has the desire to make use of its influence. Germany formed a confederation from the time of the peace of Paris.

FOURTEENTH, FIFTEENTH AND SIXTEENTH SENTENCE.

hand = *Hand*

assiduity, industry, diligence = *Fleiss* (flit, to flit)

imperceptible, unperceived = *unvermerkt* (see *merken*)

trace, track = *Spur* (to spere)

against, contrary to = *wider* (wither)

against my will = *wider meinen Willen*

again, anew = *wieder*

to come back, to come again = *wieder kommen*

well = *wohl*

deed, action = *That* (deed)

a good action, benefit = *Wohlthat* (comp. bene-fit)

beneficient, charitable = *wohlthätig*

to lead, to guide = *leiten* (lead)
 to accompany = *begleiten*
 even, precise, precisely = *eben*
 shock, impetus, toss = *Stoss* (toss)
 to be awake = *wachen*
 to watch, to guard = *bewachen*
 now, at present = *jetzt* (yet)
 flame = *Flamme*
 to waste, to ruin = *verwüsten* (waste)
 devastation = *Verwüstung*
 way = *Weg*
 to find = *finden*
 I found = *ich fand*
 torch = *fackel* (comp. fickle)
 open = *offen*
 to open = *öffnen*
 light = *Licht*
 to lighten, to enlighten = *erleuchten*.

Die Hand des Fleisses hat unvermerkt alle verderblichen Spuren dieses Kriegs wieder ausgelöscht, aber die wohlthätigen Folgen, von denen er begleitet war, sind geblieben. Eben diese allgemeine Staatensympathie, welche den Stoss in Böhmen dem halben Europa mittheilte, bewacht jetzt den Frieden, der diesem Krieg ein Ende machte. So wie die Flamme der Verwüstung aus dem Innern Böhmens, Mährens und Oestreichs einen Weg fand, Deutschland, Frankreich, das halbe Europa zu entzünden, so wird die Fackel

der Cultur von diesen Staaten aus einen Weg sich öffnen, jene Länder zu erleuchten.

The hand of industry (has) imperceptibly obliterated all the destructive traces of this war; but the beneficial consequences, by which it was accompanied, remained. This very state sympathy, which transmitted the shock in Bohemia to the half of Europe, watches now over the peace, which ended this war. As from the midst of Bohemia, Moravia and Austria, the flame of destruction found a way to kindle Germany, France. and half of Europe, so will the torch of Civilisation from these States find a way to enlighten the former countries.

Translate into English:

Der Münsterische Friede machte dem dreissig-jährigen Kriege ein Ende. Die Flamme der Verwüstung entzündete das ganze Land und legte viele Städte und Dörfer in die Asche. Die Fackel der Cultur erleuchtet die Staaten. Frankreich bewacht den Frieden, der dem italienischen Kriege ein Ende machte. Aus dem Inneren Frankreichs verstärkten sich die Legitimisten, um das Land in seinen Grundfesten zu erschüttern. Unter Rudolf dem zweiten und dessen Bruder Matthias begannen sich zwei grosse Parteien in Deutschland zu bilden, die katholische Lige und die protestantische

Union. Die wohlthätigen Folgen der Glaubensverbesserung wurden in England empfunden. Von Deutschland aus wird sich das Volk einen Weg öffnen, um die Armee von Italien zu verstärken. Durch die Revolution in Frankreich fingen die nordischen Staaten an, sich aneinander zu schließen. Die allgemeine Sympathie für den König hatte in Frankreich eine Reaction zur Folge, welche sich dem ganzen Europa mittheilte, und viele Staaten in neue Stellungen gegen einander rückte. Der Augsburger Religionsfriede machte dem Schmalkaldischen Kriege ein Ende.

Translate into German:

Imperceptibly. This very same sympathy watches now over the peace, which put a stop to the thirty years war. The torch of civilisation will find a way, to enlighten all the countries of the world. The beneficial consequences of the peace have been felt in the whole world. The courage of the people has imperceptibly erected a lasting barrier against political oppression. All the noxious traces of the civil war in America have not yet been obliterated. The consequences of the influence of France, with which the war in Italy was accompanied, have remained. The hand of industry has given to the country the courage and the strength, to bear (ertragen) the effects of

the terrible war, which devastated the country during more than thirty years. After the first revolution France recognized itself for the first time a free and unoppressed country. The sovereign first put his hand upon his heart, then (dann) he took the arms, and gave them to his son. The mutual participation of the States in each other put an end to the quarrel (Streit, m.) of the great powers. It is the general opinion, that the Prussian (Preussische) people will break the yoke, and be free and unoppressed. The general sympathy would by itself be sufficient, to put a stop to the terrible disorder, by which the civil war was accompanied. The beneficial consequences of a closer union of the German States were felt in the war against Napoleon, in which so many combatants met with their death.

Geschichte des dreißigjährigen Kriegs

von

Schiller.

Seit dem Anfange des Religionskriegs in Deutschland bis zum Münsterischen Frieden ist in der politischen Welt Europas kaum etwas Großes und Merkwürdiges geschehen, woran die Reformation nicht den vornehmsten Antheil gehabt hätte.

Alle Weltbegebenheiten, welche sich in diesem Zeitraume ereignen, schließen sich an die Glaubensverbesserung an, wo sie nicht ursprünglich daraus hervlossen, und jeder noch so große und noch so kleine Staat hat mehr oder weniger, mittelbar oder unmittelbar, den Einfluß derselben empfunden.

Beinahe der ganze Gebrauch, den das spanische Haus von seinen ungeheueren politischen Kräften machte, war gegen die neuen Meinungen oder ihre Befenner gerichtet.

Durch die Reformation wurde der Bürgerkrieg entzündet, welcher Frankreich unter vier stürmischen Regierungen in seinen Grundfesten erschütterte, ausländische Waffen in das Herz dieses Königreichs zog,

und es ein halbes Jahrhundert lang zu einem Schauplatze der traurigsten Zerrüttung machte.

Die Reformation machte den Niederländern das spanische Joch unerträglich, und weckte bei diesem Volke das Verlangen und den Muth dieses Joch zu zerbrechen, so wie sie ihm größtentheils auch die Kräfte dazu gab.

Alles Böse, welches Philipp der Zweite gegen die Königin Elisabeth von England beschloß, war Rache, die er dafür nahm, daß sie seine protestantischen Unterthanen gegen ihn in Schutz genommen und sich an die Spitze einer Religionspartei gestellt hatte, die er zu vertilgen strebte.

Die Trennung in der Kirche hatte in Deutschland eine fortdauernde politische Trennung zur Folge, welche dieses Land zwar länger als ein Jahrhundert der Verwirrung dahin gab, aber auch zugleich gegen politische Unterdrückung einen bleibenden Damm aufthürmte.

Die Reformation war es größtentheils, was die nordischen Mächte, Dänemark und Schweden zuerst in das Staatssystem von Europa zog, weil sich der protestantische Staatenbund durch ihren Beitritt verstärkte, und weil dieser Bund ihnen selbst unentbehrlich ward.

Staaten die vorher kaum für einander vorhanden gewesen, fingen an, durch die Reformation einen wichtigen Berührungspunkt zu erhalten; und sich in

einer neuen politischen Sympathie an einander zu schließen.

So wie Bürger gegen Bürger, Herrscher gegen ihre Unterthanen durch die Reformation in andere Verhältnisse kamen, rückten durch sie auch ganze Staaten in neue Stellungen gegen einander. Und so mußte es durch einen seltsamen Gang der Dinge die Kirchentrennung sein, was die Staaten unter sich zu einer engeren Vereinigung führte.

Schrecklich zwar und verderblich war die erste Wirkung, durch welche diese allgemeine politische Sympathie sich verkündigte — ein dreißigjähriger verheerender Krieg, der von dem Innern des Böhmerlandes bis an die Mündung der Schelde, von den Ufern des Po bis an die Küsten der Ostsee Länder entvölkerte, Ernten zertrat, Städte und Dörfer in die Asche legte; ein Krieg, in welchem viele tausend Streiter ihren Untergang fanden, der den aufglimmenden Funken der Cultur in Deutschland auf ein halbes Jahrhundert verlöschte, und die kaum auslebenden besseren Sitten der alten barbarischen Wildheit zurückgab.

Aber Europa ging ununterdrückt und frei aus diesem furchterlichen Kriege, in welchem es sich zum ersten Mal als eine zusammenhängende Staatengesellschaft erkannt hatte; und diese Theilnehmung der Staaten an einander, welche sich in diesem Kriege eigentlich erst bildete, wäre allein schon Gewinn genug, den Weltbürger mit seinen Schrecken zu versöhnen.

Die Hand des Fleißes hat unvermerkt alle verderblichen Spuren dieses Kriegs wieder ausgelöscht, aber die wohlthätigen Folgen, von denen er begleitet war, sind geblieben. Eben diese allgemeine Staaten-sympathie, welche den Stoß in Böhmen dem halben Europa mittheilte, bewacht jetzt den Frieden, der diesem Krieg ein Ende machte. So wie die Flamme der Verwüstung aus dem Innern Böhmens, Mährens und Oestreichs einen Weg fand, Deutschland, Frankreich, das halbe Europa zu entzünden, so wird die Fackel der Cultur von diesen Staaten aus einen Weg sich öffnen, jene Länder zu erleuchten.

GRAMMAR.

The text given, up to this point presents a sufficient basis to facilitate the understanding and consequently the acquirement of the Grammar.

The Article

is seen in the following instances:

	definite	indefinite
Definite article masc.	<i>der</i> Gebrauch	<i>ein</i> Krieg
fem.	<i>die</i> Reformation	<i>eine</i> Trennung
neuter:	<i>das</i> Haus	<i>ein</i> Jahrhundert

Plural

die Folgen.

Declension of the definite article.

Singular.

N. <i>der</i> Krieg	<i>die</i> Reformation	<i>das</i> Haus
G. <i>des</i> Kriegs	<i>der</i> Zerrüttung	<i>des</i> Böhmerlandes
D. <i>dem</i> Kriege	<i>der</i> Welt	<i>dem</i> Volke
A. <i>den</i> Einfluss	<i>die</i> Glaubensver- besserung.	<i>das</i> Herz.

Declension of the indefinite article:

<i>Ein</i> Krieg	<i>Eine</i> Trennung	<i>Ein</i> Jahrhundert
<i>eines</i> comp. des	<i>Einer</i> Religionspartei	<i>eines</i> comp. des
<i>einem</i> Schauplatze	<i>Einer</i> Sympathie	<i>einem</i> comp. dem
<i>einen</i> Damm	<i>Eine</i> Trennung	<i>ein</i> Ende.

Plural.

die Folgen
der Staaten
den Niederlanden
die Staaten.

The declensions of the noun, adjective, and of the pronoun.

In the preceeding page it is seen, that the genetive and dative of the fem. sing. and the nominative and accusative of the feminine and neuter are alike. The following instances show the declensions of the noun, adjective and pronoun.

Masculine.

- N. jeder grosse Staat, der ganze Gebrauch, der protestantische Staatenbund, dieser Bund, ein dreissigjähriger verheerender Krieg.
 G. dieses Kriegs.
 D. diesem Zeitraume, diesem fürchterlichen Kriege, diesem Kriege.
 A. den vornehmsten Antheil, einen bleibenden Damm, ihren Beitritt, ihren Untergang, den aufglimmenden Funken, einen wichtigen Berührungspunkt, einen seltsamen Gang.

Feminine.

- N. diese Theilnehmung, diese allgemeine politische Sympathie, die erste Wirkung, eine zusammenhängende Staatengesellschaft.
- G. der traurigsten Zerrüttung.
- D. der politischen Welt, einer neuen politischen Sympathie, zu einer engeren Vereinigung, der alten barbarischen Wildheit.
- A. eine fortdauernde politische Trennung, politische Unterdrückung.

Neuter.

- N. das spanische Haus, Alles Böse.
- G. dieses Königreichs.
- D. diesem Volke, dem halben Europa.
- A. das spanische Joch, dieses Joch, dieses Land, ein halbes Jahrhundert.

Plural.

- N. ganze Staaten, viele tausend Streiter, die wohlthätigen Folgen.
- G. der Staaten, der Dinge.
- D. seinen ungeheueren politischen Kräften, vier stürmischen Regierungen, in seinen Grundfesten, den Niederländern, ihnen, mit seinen Schrecken, von denen, von diesen Staaten.
- A. die neuen Meinungen, ihre Bekenner, ausländische Waffen, seine protestantischen Unterthanen, die nordischen Mächte, ihre Unterthanen, andere Verhältnisse, neue Stellungen

auf ein halbes Jahrhundert, die kaum auflebenden besseren Sitten, alle verderblichen Spuren, jene Länder.

The instances just given show that in the nominative case of the singular number the definite article has the termination *er* for the masculine, *e* for the feminine and *es* for the neuter, and that the following pronouns have the same: *welcher*, *dieser*, *er*, *jeder*, *derselbe*, *der*.

Declension of nouns.

These are two declensions, the strong or ancient declension and the weak or modern declension. They are represented in the following instances:

Strong declension		Weak declension
I.	II.	
N. der Krieg	der Bürger	der Unterthan
G. des Krieg-s	des Bürger-s	des Unterthanen
D. dem Krieg-e	dem Bürger	dem Unterthanen
A. den Krieg	den Bürger	den Unterthanen
Plural	Plural	Plural
N. die Dinge	die Bürger	die Unterthanen
G. der Dinge	der Bürger	der Unterthanen
D. den Dingen	den Bürgern	den Unterthanen
A. die Dinge	die Bürger	die Unterthanen

It will be observed that in the weak declension all cases except the nominative singular terminate in *en*, that the dative plural always terminates in *n*, that nouns which have the nom.

singular and plural alike (Bürger), take *s* in the gen. sing. and have all other cases like the nom. and that, if the nom. pl. ends in *n*, this addition is kept through all cases. The instances given above (p. 63) show that the fem. nouns do not vary in the singular. e. g.

die Hand

der Hand

der Hand

die Hand

Weltbegebenheiten, Regierungen, Kräfte, Mächte, show the form of the plural of fem. nouns.

It will be seen by the above, that the terminations of the genitive singular and of the nominative plural show the manner in which a noun is declined.

Some nouns have a strong singular and a weak plural declension, f. i. *der Staat, die Staaten*.

The Gender of Nouns.

Der Frieden, der Antheil, der Glauben, der Bürger will help to remember that almost all nouns ending in *el, en, er*, are masculine.

Das Verlangen, as well as *alles Böse, Grosses, Merkwürdiges*, show that words not being nouns, but employed as such are *neuter*, also words ending in *ss*, like *Verhältniss*, with few exceptions.

Die Glaubensverbesserung, Kirche, Rache, Spitze, Asche, Partei, Sympathie, Reformation, Wildheit, Ge-

sellschaft, show feminine terminations, viz. *e, ei, heit, keit, in, schaft, ung, ie, ion*.

Glaubensverbesserung — Regierungen

Folge — Folgen

show the formation of the plural of all nouns of the above terminations, which take all the weak declension.

Declension of Adjectives.

a) with the definite article.

Masc.	Fem.
N. der ganze Gebrauch	die erste Wirkung
G. des ganzen Gebrauches	der traurigsten Zerrüttung
D. dem fürchterlichen Kriege	der barbarischen Wildheit
A. den vornehmsten Antheil	die politische Trennung

Neuter.

das spanische Haus
des spanischen Hauses
dem halben Europa
das spanische Joch.

Plural for all three genders.

die wohlthätigen Folgen
der wohlthätigen Folgen
den politischen Kräften
die neuen Meinungen.

It will be observed, that all oblique cases of the Adjective, if preceded by the definite article*)

*) or by any other determinative word, whose termination and declension are like those of the definite article, e. g. *jeder, welcher, anderer* etc.

terminate in *en*, with the exception of the accusative singular of the feminine and neuter, as these are always like the nominative.

b) with the indefinite article:

Masc.

Fem.

N. ein dreissigjähriger Krieg	eine fortdauernde Trennung
G. eines dreissigjährigen Kriegs	einer grossen Partei
D. einem dreissigjährigen Kriege	einer neuen Sympathie
A. einen bleibenden Damm	eine fortdauernde Trennung

Neuter.

ein halbes Jahrhundert
eines halben Jahrhunderts
einem grossen Schauplatze
ein halbes Jahrhundert.

It will be seen that here the indefinite article and some pronouns like, *mein*, *dein*, *sein*, etc., do not show the characteristic letters of the genders, viz. *r* for the masculine, *e* for the feminine, and *s* for the neuter. Consequently this declension differs from the preceeding in the nominative singular only. — If the adjective is not preceded by any article, pronoun, or numeral, it takes the terminations of the definite article, e. g. *grosser Staat*, etc.

The formation of the comparative and superlative of adjectives is shown in the words *lang*, *länger*, *traurigst* ;

viz. *r* or *er* for the comparative and *st* for the superlative.

Numerals.

Cardinal numbers:

one	=	<i>ein</i>
two	=	<i>zwei</i> OHG. <i>zwo</i>
three	=	<i>drei</i>
four	=	<i>vier</i>
five	=	<i>fünf</i>
six	=	<i>sechs</i>
seven	=	<i>sieben</i>
eight	=	<i>acht</i>
nine	=	<i>neun</i>
ten	=	<i>zehn</i>
eleven	=	<i>elf</i>
twelve	=	<i>zwölf</i>
thirteen	=	<i>dreizehn</i>
fourteen	=	<i>vierzehn</i>
fifteen	=	<i>fünfzehn</i>
sixteen	=	<i>sechzehn</i>
seventeen	=	<i>siebzehn</i>
eighteen	=	<i>achtzehn</i>
nineteen	=	<i>neunzehn</i>
twenty	=	<i>zwanzig</i>
twenty one	=	<i>einundzwanzig</i> , etc.
thirty	=	<i>dreissig</i>
fourty	=	<i>vierzig</i> , etc.
hundred	=	<i>hundert</i>
two hundred	=	<i>zweihundert</i> , etc.
thousand	=	<i>tausend</i>
a million	=	<i>eine Million</i> .

Ordinal numbers.

„*die erste Wirkung*“, „*Philipp der zweite*“ show the ordinal numbers; f. i.

the first = *der erste*

the second = *der zweite*

that is to say, the addition of *te* or *ste* to the cardinal number will transform it into an ordinal one, f. i. *zehn* — *zehnte*, etc. From *zwei* to *neunzehn* *te* is added, the others take *ste*, f. i. *hundert* — *hundertste*, the third is irregular *der dritte*.

The ordinal numbers are declined like adjectives.

The multiplicative numbers are formed by adding *faltig*, the English fold, or *fach*, e. g. single = *einfach*, tenfold = *zehnfach*.

The numeral adverbs are formed by *mal*, see p. 48.

once = *einmal*

tentimes = *zehnmal*, etc.

The pronoun.

The following instances show the different pronouns:

The demonstrative pronoun:

this = *dieser* (Bund), *diese* (Theilnehmung), *dieses* (Königreich).

that = *jener*, *jene*, *jenes* (jene Länder), they are declined like the definite article.

this, which, who = *der* (den aufglimmenden Funken, etc.), *die* (er zu vertilgen strebte), *das*.

They are declined like the article *der*, *die*, *das*, with the exception of the gen. sing., which is *dessen*, *deren*, *dessen*, (instead of *des*, *der*, *des*) and the genitive and dative plural which are: G. *deren* or *derer*, D. *denen* (instead of *der*, *den*).

he, she, it = *derjenige*, *diejenige*, *dasjenige*.

the same = *derselbe*, *dieselbe*, *dasselbe* (in „den Einfluss derselben“) are compounds of *der* (the) and *jeniger* = *jener* (one) and *der* the and *selbe* same (self), each declined separately thus, *derjenige*, *derjenigen*, etc.; *derselbe*, *desselben*, etc.

such = *solcher*, *solche*, *solches*, declined like an adjective.

The relative pronoun:

who, which = *welcher* (Frankreich etc.), *welche* (dieses Land), *welches* (Philipp der zweite), *der*, *die*, *das* (see above), who, that = *wer*, *was* (die nordischen Mächte), they are all declined like the demonstr. pronoun *der*, *die*, *das* (see this); *welcher*, *welche*, *welches* borrows the genitive entirely from the dem. pr. *der*, *die*, *das*, viz. *dessen*, *deren*, *dessen*.

The personal pronoun:

I = *ich*, thou = *du*, he, she, it = *er* (die *er* zu vertilgen, etc.), *sie* (weil *sie* etc.), *es* (und *es* ein halbes, etc.).

The instances: *so wie sie ihm*; *gegen ihn*; *ihnen selbst*, show some of the cases, which are:

N. I = <i>ich</i>	thou = <i>du</i>
G. of me = <i>meiner</i>	of thee = <i>deiner</i>
D. to me = <i>mir</i>	to thee = <i>dir</i>
A. me = <i>mich</i>	thee = <i>dich</i>

Plural.

N. we = <i>wir</i>	you = <i>ihr</i>	
G. of us = <i>unser</i>	of you = <i>euer</i>	
D. to us = <i>uns</i>	to you = <i>euch</i>	
A. us = <i>uns</i>	you = <i>euch</i>	
N. he = <i>er</i>	she = <i>sie</i>	it = <i>es</i>
G. of him = <i>seiner</i>	of her = <i>ihrer</i>	of it = <i>seiner</i>
D. to him = <i>ihm</i>	to her = <i>ihr</i>	to it = <i>ihm</i>
A. him = <i>ihn</i>	her = <i>sie</i>	it = <i>es</i>

Plural for all three genders:

they = <i>sie</i>
of them = <i>ihrer</i>
to them = <i>ihnen</i>
them = <i>sie</i>

That the personal pronoun in German must agree in gender with the person or thing it presents, will be seen in the following instances: Philipp *der* zweite, *die er*; Die Königin, weil *sie*; *dieses* Land, und *es*.

The possessive pronoun:

my = *mein*, thy = *dein*, his, its, *sein*, (von seinen ungeheueren, etc.) her = *ihr*, our = *unser*, your = *euer*, their = *ihr* (durch ihren Beitritt). Declined like the indefinite article *ein*, *eine*, *ein*, in the plural like the definite article.

The interrogative pronoun:

who = *wer*, (declined like the demonstr. pr. *der*), what = *was*.

The indefinite pronouns:

some one, somebody = *einer, eine, eines, jemand* (je — mann = man), nobody = *Niemand, keiner, keine, keines*, something = *etwas* (etwas Grosses), everybody = *Jedermann* (jeder-mann).

The Verb.

The three auxiliary verbs of the German languages *haben, sein, werden*, are to be found in the following passages of the text.

„*ist in der politischen Welt*“; „*Antheil gehabt hätte*“; „*hat mehr oder weniger*“, „*war gegen die neuen Meinungen*“, „*war Rache*“, etc.; „*wurde der Bürgerkrieg*“, etc.; „*vorhanden gewesen*“; „*erkannt hatte*“; „*wäre allein schon*“; *wird sich einen Weg*“, etc.

to have = *haben*

having = *habend*

p. part. had = *gehabt*.

Present.

Indicative

I have = *ich habe*

thou hast = *du hast*

he has = *er hat*

we have = *nir haben*

you have = *ihr habt*

they have = *sie haben*

Subjunctive

ich habe

du habest

er habe

nir haben

ihr habet

sie haben

Imperfect.

Indicative

I had = *Ich hatte*

du hattest

er hatte

nir hatten

ihr hattet

sie hatten

Subjunctive

the same as the
Indicative, but
with the a modi-
fied: *ich hätte*,
etc.

The perfect is formed of the present with the passed participle *ich habe gehabt*, etc., and the Pluperfect with the imperfect and the past participle *ich hatte gehabt*, etc., which is to be seen in „*Antheil gehabt hätte*.“

The future of every verb is formed by the auxiliary *werden* (see farther on) and the infinitive of the verb, thus: *ich werde haben*, *ich werde gehabt haben*, *ich würde haben*, etc.

to be = *sein*
 being = *seiend*
 been = *gewesen*.

Present.		Imperfect.	
Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
I am = <i>ich bin</i> (be)	<i>ich sei</i>	I was = <i>ich war</i>	<i>ich wäre</i>
thou art = <i>du bist</i>	<i>du seiest</i>	<i>du warst</i>	<i>du wärest</i>
he is = <i>er ist</i>	<i>er sei</i>	<i>er war</i>	<i>er wäre</i>
we are = <i>wir sind</i>	<i>wir seien</i>	<i>wir waren</i> (were)	<i>wir wären</i>
you are = <i>ihr seid</i>	<i>ihr seied</i>	<i>ihr waret</i>	<i>ihr wäret</i>
they are = <i>sie sind</i>	<i>sie seien</i>	<i>sie waren</i>	<i>sie wären</i>

The perfect *ich bin gewesen*, etc. Pluperf. *ich war gewesen*, etc. Future *ich werde sein*, etc.

The auxiliary verb *werden*, lit. to become, to be (hence word).

Inf. *werden*
 Pres. Part. *werdend*
 Pass. Part. *geworden*

Present.		Imperfect.	
Ind.	Subj.	Ind.	Subj.
<i>ich werde</i>	<i>ich werde</i>	<i>ich wurde</i>	<i>ich würde etc.</i>
<i>du wirst</i>	<i>du werdest</i>	<i>du wurdest</i>	
<i>er wird</i>	<i>er werde</i>	<i>er wurde</i>	
<i>wir werden</i>	<i>wir werden</i>	<i>wir wurden</i>	
<i>ihr werdet</i>	<i>ihr werdet</i>	<i>ihr wurdet</i>	
<i>sie werden</i>	<i>sie werden</i>	<i>sie wurden.</i>	

Perf. *ich bin geworden*, Plup. *ich war geworden*,
 Fut. *ich werde werden*, *ich werde geworden sein*, etc.

The active verb.

The following are the instances, in which the active verb occurs:

Infinitive: *zu zerbrechen*, *zu vertilgen*, *zu erhalten*, *anzuschliessen*, *zu versöhnen*, *zu entzünden*, *zu erleuchten*.

These instances show, that the infinitive ends in *en* (or *n* by elision of the *e*).

The present participle: *bleibend*, *auflebend*, *aufglimmend*, *verheerend*.

The past participle; regular: *gerichtet*, *gestellt*, *entzündet*, *erkannt*, *begleitet*; irregular: *empfunden*, *ausgelöscht*, *geschehen*, *genommen*, *geblieben*.

The present tense: *sich ereignen*, *schliessen sich an*, *bewacht*.

The imperfect; regular: *machte*, *erschütterte*, *weckte*, *strebte*, *aufthürmte*, *verstärkte*, *rückten*, etc.; irregular: *herflossen*, *zog*, *gab*, *beschloss*, *nahm*, *fieng an*, *kamen*, *zertrat*, *fanden*, *fand*, *ging*.

The perfect: *ist geschehen, hat empfunden, gestellt hatte, erkannt hatte, hat ausgelöscht.*

The future: *wird öffnen.*

Passive form: *wurde entzündet.*

These instances show that the grammatical termination of the infinitive is *en* (or *n* by elision of the *e*) that of the present participle *end*, of the imperfect *te*, of the passed participle *t* or *et*, with the prefix *ge* added to the root. (Exceptions see next page.)

Conjugation of the regular verb:

Inf. *mach - en*

Pres. part. *mach - end*

Past part. *ge - macht - t.*

The instances: *schliessen sich an, fingen an*, shows that separable prefixes like *an* separate in the present and imperfect.

Present.

Ind.			Subj.	
<i>ich</i>	<i>mach-e</i>	I make	<i>ich</i>	<i>mach-e</i>
<i>du</i>	— <i>st</i>		<i>du</i>	— <i>est</i>
<i>er</i>	— <i>t</i>		<i>er</i>	— <i>e</i>
<i>wir</i>	— <i>en</i>		<i>wir</i>	— <i>en</i>
<i>ihr</i>	— <i>et</i>		<i>ihr</i>	— <i>et</i>
<i>sie</i>	— <i>en</i>		<i>sie</i>	— <i>en.</i>

Imperfect.

<i>ich</i>	<i>mach-te</i>	I made
<i>du</i>	— <i>test</i>	
<i>er</i>	— <i>te</i>	
<i>wir</i>	— <i>ten</i>	
<i>ihr</i>	— <i>tet</i>	
<i>sie</i>	— <i>ten.</i>	

Perfect.

Ich habe gemacht, etc. I have made.

Pluperfect.

Ich hatte gemacht, etc. I had made.

First Future.

Ich werde machen, etc. I shall make.

Ich würde machen, etc. I should make.

Second Future.

Ich werde gemacht haben, etc. I shall have made.

Ich würde gemacht haben, etc. I should have made.

Imperative:

make, make

machet,

machen sie

} make

The passive Verb.

The passive voice is formed by the auxiliary verb *werden* and the past participle, thus: *ich werde gemacht*, etc. The perfect: *ich bin gemacht worden*, instead of *geworden*.

It will be observed in the instances given, that the german verb takes the augment *ge* in the past participle, f. i. *richten*, *gerichtet*, *machen*, *gemacht*, which however is not the case in *entzündet*, *begleitet*; in *ausgelöscht*, the augment separates the prefix *aus* from the root *löschen*. These instances show the rule that if the root has an inseparable prefix, it does not take the *ge* as in *entzündet*, *begleitet*, but if the prefix is a separable adverb or

preposition, *ge* joins the root, and consequently comes between the separable prefix and the root as *aus-gelöscht*. — Verbs with the foreign termination *iren*, *orieren*, as *regieren*, to govern, do also not take the pref. *ge* in the pass. part. *regiert*.

The irregular verbs,
occurring in the text are these:

geschehen, anschliessen, herfließen, empfunden, zog, zerbrechen, gab, beschloss, nahm, genommen, fingen an, erhalten, kamen, zertrat, fanden, ging, geblieben, fand.

This shows that the imperfect of irregular verbs is formed by the alteration of the vowel or diphthong: of the root *ziehen*—*zog*, *fließen*—*floss*, *beschliessen*—*beschloss*, *geben*—*gab*, *nehmen*—*nahm*, *finden*—*fand*, etc.

The passed participle ends in *en* and generally modifies the vowel of the root, as *nehmen*—*genommen*, *schliessen*—*geschlossen*, etc.

The vowel of the root may change in the imperfect into *o*, *a*, *i*, or *u*.

This gives several classes of irregular verbs which will be found p. 108.

The prepositions

of the text are: *seit, in, zu, an, aus, von, gegen, durch, unter, bei, auf, für*. The text shows which case these prepositions govern: *seit* (dem Anfang),

zu (einem Schauplatze), *aus* (dem Innern), *von* (dem Innern), *bei* (diesem Volke), *mit* (seinen Schrecken), govern the dative, *durch* (die Reformation), *gegen* (ihn), *für* (einander), govern the accusative.

An (die Mündung), *auf* (ein halbes Jahrhundert), *in* (welchem, *in* die Asche), *unter* (vier stürmischen Regierungen), govern the accusative, when the verb expresses motion to a place: *in die Asche legte*, *zog in das Herz*, etc.; and the dative, when rest, or motion in a place is to be expressed: *in welchem es sich erkannt hatte*, etc.

The following prepositions govern the genitive: *nähe* (un-weit, wide), not far from, near *mittels* (see *mittel* — middle) by means of *kraft*, or *vermöge* (comp. E. may, might) by virtue of *laut* (E. loud), according to *während* (comp. E. wear), during *ungeachtet* (*achten*, to consider), notwithstanding. *trotz*, in spite of *oberhalb*, above, *unterhalb*, below, *innerhalb*, within, *ausserhalb*, without *diesseit*, on this side, *jenseit*, on that side *statt* or *anstatt*, instead *längs*, along *zufolge*, in consequence of.

Prepositions which govern the dative: *seit*, *zu*, *aus*, *von*, *bei*, *mit*, *nebst* (with), *nach* (after), *gegenüber* (opposite).

The following govern the Accusative:

durch, für, gegen, um (at), *ohne* (without), *wider* (against, contrary to).

The following govern sometimes the dative, sometimes the accusative (see higher up):

an, auf, in, unter, über (over), *vor* (before), *hinter* (behind), *neben* (next to), *zwischen* (between).

The Adverb.

The adverbs in text are:

bis, kaum, wo, mehr, weniger, beinahe, dazu, dafür, dahin, zugleich, zuerst, vorher, vorhanden, so, wie, schon, wieder, eben, jetzt.

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions occurring in the text: *und, oder, aber, zwar, dass, als, wie, weil.*

Construction of sentences.

The construction of sentences, one of the greatest difficulties for the student of the German language, will be easily understood by those, who have mastered the text given here. There are independent and subordinate sentences.

Independent sentences.*)

Die Reformation machte den Niederländern das spanische Joch unerträglich. Die Trennung

*) which convey a complete sense.

in der Kirche hatte in Deutschland eine fort-dauernde politische Trennung zur Folge. Die Hand des Fleisses hat alle verderblichen Spuren dieses Kriegs wieder ausgelöscht.

It will be seen, that in a principle sentence, when the verb is in a simple tense, the place of the verb corresponds with the English. If the verb is in a compound tense, the auxiliary verb only will be in the same place as the English, whereas the principal verb terminates the sentence:

Die Hand des Fleisses hat — — ausgelöscht, welche sich in diesem Zeitraume ereignen; wo sie nicht ursprünglich daraus herflossen; woran die Reformation nicht den vornehmsten Antheil gehabt hätte; und sich an die Spitze einer Religionspartei gestellt hatte, etc.

In subordinate sentences the verb is thrown to the end, and if it be in a compound tense, the auxiliary will come after the verb: gestellt hatte.

In German as well as in English, sentences are frequently inverted, by placing any of the parts of speech, dependent on the verb, at the beginning of the phrase. In such cases the subject is always placed after the verb: e. g. Die Reformation war es, was, etc.



